

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[JUNE 29, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1299.]

CLEVELAND, February 20.

INVATE accounts mention that there has been great mutinies among the Brunswick and Hessian troops, about going to America, and that two regiments, who endeavoured to bring them to reason. On March 18. Yesterday the embarkation of the first division of the Brunswick troops in his Britannic Majesty's service was completed, the fleet is in readiness to depart as soon as the wind will permit.

LONDON, March 11.

LORD Sandwich ascribed the burning of the town of Norfolk to the rebels, who fired at a flag of truce, an action unprecedented in war. General Montgomery, in a letter to Carleton, makes use of this expression, "Firing on a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented even among savages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my sentiments." From this passage it appears, that Carleton's people did at Quebec the very thing for which Lord Sandwich blamed the rebels at Norfolk. "They fired on a flag of truce, which is a mode of proceeding unprecedented among savages."

The Duke of Grafton, on Tuesday, speaking of the blunted apathy of the times, compared the present æra to that immediately preceding the revolution. The people were equally corrupt, luxurious, profligate, and deadened to every sense of public virtue, "Yet, said the noble Duke, national sufferings awoke them. They recovered from their lethargy, and accomplished their glorious work of the revolution."

Several of the transports that sailed from England last November have never been heard of since they parted company with those arrived at Boston, which was in December last.

The plan which Lord George Germaine has laid down for the operations of the next campaign in North America, is for the main army to take the march along the line of the coast, and utterly to destroy every city, town, and village, on both sea and great rivers, to which a ship can come up, which, he thinks, will entirely cut off the naval designs of the Americans, and perhaps prove the most effective means of putting an end to the war. Several members of the cabinet second this opinion, which it is imagined will prove the prevailing one. Lord North is against it.

The Ministry expect every hour to receive an express from Berlin with an account of the death of the Prussian Monarch. His Majesty has long laboured under a complication of disorders, and his constitution is totally broke; for several weeks he has been confined to his chamber, and very few people are admitted to him. It is whispered at Potsdam, that he has a confirmed dropsy.

A correspondent writes, that yesterday an express arrived at the Minister's house with advice that the Hanoverian troops sent to Gibraltar had mutinied, and killed all their officers. The Regency of Hanover have sent over a strong remonstrance against the plan for taking into British pay 10,000 electoral troops, the sending away of which would leave the country too much exposed to the suspicious designs of powerful neighbours.

A Gentleman who arrived last Wednesday from Paris says, that the French are in high spirits, being in great expectation of engrossing the whole American trade. They say that some persons of distinction have waited on General Washington, with an offer of French troops and ships of war to oppose the wicked designs of an English Ministry, upon condition of their opening a trade with them; that the General declined giving them any answer, but referred them to the Congress; and that an account was received at Paris, that the French Gentlemen met with a noble reception, and were assured, that if a reconciliation was not soon brought about between them and their mother country, that they would accept of the offers of the French Court upon the terms proposed. That on receiving this answer, orders were sent to all the sea-ports that such ships as were ordered for the East India service, &c. should stay for further orders, but hold themselves ready to sail at a short notice. He further adds, that orders were likewise sent to Rochelle, that transports sufficient to carry 20,000 men should be immediately got ready for service.

A letter from Holland has the following passage: "We on this side the water begin to entertain a very indistinct opinion of the abilities and honesty of your present Ministry. If they have great abilities, they are

applied to wicked and destructive purposes. Your trade to that vast empire of America, is totally lost, the credit of your nation in a ruinous condition, inasmuch that those here who have money in your funds are in great pain about it, and I believe will draw it out as fast as possible. Your religion too seems in danger ever since the Quebec bill passed. Should the Scotch militia bill pass, your whole country will soon be over-spread with a worse than Egyptian plague, prerogative and arbitrary power."

March 12. On Saturday his Majesty's ship the *Perseus* was commissioned, and the command given to the Hon. Keith Elphington, she is ordered to be got ready immediately for America.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated March 10, says, "Just arrived here the John transport, Capt. Hunter, from Seilly, with about 100 men, officers and soldiers belonging to the 59th regiment, which came from Boston in a transport that was drove on shore in the above island, where they suffered great hardships; and we are told that several poor wretches died there for the want of the common necessaries of life, owing to the barrenness of the place."

March 13. The 8th instant came into Milford, his Majesty's sloop *Wolfe*, which in a gale of wind, for the preservation of their lives, was obliged to throw over-board all her guns and boats.

According to letters from Genoa, a new treaty has been concluded between Russia and Great Britain, by virtue of which the first of these powers will constantly have a small squadron cruising in the Mediterranean, which may be supplied with every thing necessary at Gibraltar, Port Mahon, and such places in the Morea where Russia has settlements.

Yesterday the Lords passed the American mutiny bill.

March 19. General Montgomery, who fell before Quebec, was a native of Ireland, brave, steady, and enterprising. The last war he served in America, at Martinico, and Guadaloupe, as a Captain of the 63d regiment of foot; after the war was terminated, he married and settled in America.

Letters from Lisbon of the 8th of February, advise, that the King of Portugal recovers but very slowly of his hurt he received in his leg by his horse falling with him, and that he is still obliged to keep his bed on that account.

The Count de Noailles, the new Ambassador from France, is expected here very soon, as preparations are making for his reception.

Yesterday two officers, taken at the reduction of St. John's and Montreal, but afterwards released, and lately arrived from the first mentioned place, were introduced to his Majesty at St. James's, and graciously received.

It is truly shocking to hear of the many brave officers (on each side) falling most heroically in our present absurd and unhappy contest; and if to be asked, what good end is all this mischief to produce, the answer is, why, to support the dignity and supremacy of Parliament, a pityful and lying evasion, and ridiculous, since nobody ever questioned it but ourselves, except in the article of taxation, a point which will ever be disputed by every man of spirit, who is not represented in the great council of his country, as totally repugnant to sense and reason, justice and policy, and productive of a wretched state of slavery, leaving him no one thing which he can truly call his own. If this is not slavery, tell us, ye learned politicians, historians, and schoolmen, what is?

March 21. The King of Sardinia has acceded, it is said, to the family compact. If so, a war will soon break out in Italy.

The *Preston* of 50 guns, is ordered to be fitted immediately for the reception a flag officer; and it is said that an additional Admiral will be sent to America.

A letter from Greenock, dated March 12, says, "Saturday last 8 of the transports sailed from Corke, with the 31st regiment on board, with a favourable wind. Next day they were seen clear of the foul grounds."

Frazer's new raised regiment of Highlanders are to be assembled in three divisions on Monday next at Stirling, Inverness, and Perth, to be reviewed and approved by the Commander in Chief in those parts, previous to their embarking at Glasgow for America.

Five hundred bread waggons are now preparing and in a few days will be shipped on board the transports at Portsmouth bound to America. Orders have been sent to prepare the *Warwick*, *Rippon*, *Monmouth*, and two other 60 gun ships for the East Indies.

A Great Personage, we hear, was extremely well satisfied within himself, that the ensuing campaign will be a conclusive one, and frequently

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expressed himself to that effect, adding, "that he wished he was as sure of bringing over a few of the leaders in opposition as he is of conquering America."

The Shark and Vulture, two new sloops, lately launched at Deptford, are commissioned, and ordered to be fitted for sea.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth, for his Majesty's frigates Tartar, Capt. Ommanie, and the Pearl, Capt. Wilkinson, of 32 guns each, to be fitted out with all despatch for the North American station.

This day was launched, at his Majesty's yard at Woolwich, a new frigate; immediately after which his Majesty's ship Eagle, commanded by Lord Howe, sailed for America.

His Majesty has appointed Brigadier Generals Howe and Clinton to be Generals in America.

The Brunswickers are destined to Canada, and the Hessians and regiment of Hanau to Boston. Burgoyne's light-horse go to Boston, but the General's command is to be in Canada.

The launching of the Culloden man of war, which was to have been to-morrow at Deptford, is postponed, the men having had fresh orders to get ready for sea eight large sloops of war.

Extract of a letter from the HAGUE, March 22.

"They write from Vienna, that the Imperial Ministry do not seem to look with indifference upon the steps taken by the Duke of Brunswick, and Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in sending such considerable bodies of troops out of Europe, when they know that the General Diet of the empire, assembled at Ratisbon, came to a resolution some years ago against all such emigrations of the inhabitants of Germany."

Advice is received from Jamaica, that Admiral Gayton has taken several sloops and schooners into the pay of Government, and fitted them out as tenders; each is commanded by a Lieutenant, to cruise for the American vessels off the Havannah, Monti Christi, St. Eustatia, and Coracoa, where they have met with great success, having taken several prizes in the course of a few months.

March 25. This day, by virtue of commission from his Majesty, the following bills received the royal assent, viz. The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army in North America.—Saturday last three companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich for North America.—This morning the first division of the guards, destined for North America, marched from their quarters contiguous to Wimbledon, for Portsmouth. The second division will march on Wednesday.

March 26. On the 17th inst. 6 sail of ships from Glasgow with new raised recruits, and several transports from London, arrived at Corke, where they are to take in their lading of provisions, and proceed to America, under convoy.—His Majesty's frigate Ambuscade of 32 guns is now fitting out at Chatham, to carry Sir George M^cCartney to his government of Dominica, she is afterwards to join the fleet on the North American station.—Orders are sent to Sheerness for his Majesty's ship Rainbow of 44 guns to be fitted out for immediate service; she is already commissioned and the command given to Sir George Collier.—Last Sunday all the men in Deptford yard, and some additional hands, were employed in shipping warlike stores, &c. for America; and it will be some days before the many transports lying there can be loaded, such quantities are sending thither.

March 27. Advice is said to be received from Lisbon, that six men of war and four frigates were sailed from thence for America; and that they have on board persons of distinction, who are gone to treat with the Congress about opening a trade from America to Portugal.

March 28. Two regiments ordered to Corke for embarkation (of which the 16th was one) have had their orders countermanded.

Orders are sent to Sheerness for his Majesty's frigate Winchelsea, Capt. Bateman, to be fitted out for the American station, and a number of hands are now employed for that purpose.

It was reported yesterday at Change, that as Government had refused to treat with the present Congress, the Americans have come to a resolution to call a new Congress, the Delegates to be appointed by their Assemblies, and not one of the old members to be in, and that Government has actually appointed commissioners to treat with them, and are to go express before Lord Howe sails.

March 28. Yesterday morning the guards destined for America were mustered on Wimbledon common by their officers, and immediately marched for Portsmouth. They had twenty field-pieces with them, and thirty waggons, which carried all their baggage. They will arrive at Portsmouth to-morrow. The brigade of guards now on their march for Portsmouth to embark for America, are to be quartered in the barracks of that place till the transports are ready for their reception.—All the general officers, and many others in military command in America, are, it is said, nominated as delegates in commission, to pardon the submitting

colonies.—The transports which sailed with Sir Peter Parker, after they had landed the troops they had on board, were to sail for the leeward islands to take in two regiments of foot, which are to serve in America.

—Upwards of 1500 tons of shipping, that were taken up in the river a few days since in government service, discharged from the company.

Letters from Corke, dated the 19th inst. mention, that a private frigate, Ceres, and that a man of war, Admiral Howe, has come in that day.—The Eagle came further than the Nore yet, but lies in ordinary at Chatham.—The Lucretia board, bound to America, is put into Plymouth by stress of weather, having met with some damage.—The London, with ordnance stores, bound for Quebec, is arrived at this city, attended by other officers, read, at the Royal Exchange, a proclamation, for a further encouragement to sailors to enter on board the ships of war. It was afterwards put up in divers parts of the city.

All the eight British regiments viz. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 34th, 53d, and 62d, under embarkation orders, are destined for Canada, except the Royal Highlanders, the foot guards, and Burgoyne's light horse, which are to be sent to General Howe.—To prevent, if possible, a famine among the King's troops this summer, in America, every individual who is going out on service with the armament under failing orders, has six months provisions put on board for him from hence.—What an enormous expence for victualling and tonnage only!—The two Generals, Carleton and Howe, are each to be allowed four Aid-de-Camps. Two of the Hessian Major Generals are to be appointed by our Court, Lieutenant Generals on the American service, and to have extra pay accordingly.—Though there is a clause in the Hessian treaty, that no soldier shall be suffered to settle in America, without the consent of his Commanding Officer, it is generally believed that very few will ever return; as it is most probable that those who do not get their brains knock'd out, will insist upon staying among their own countrymen who have emigrated there.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) May 22.

Extract of a letter from WILMINGTON, (N. Carolina) May 13.

THE enemy having landed at General Howe's plantation, on Sunday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, about 1000 troops, under the command of Generals Clinton and Cornwallis, the entry posted on the river bank immediately gave the alarm to the guard who had only time to collect their horses, and throw down the fences to let a few cattle out, which they drove off before the enemy surrounded the house. On their march up the causeway from the river, part of the guard kept up a fire on them, which the enemy returned. A few women, who lived in the house, were treated with great barbarity; one of whom was shot through the hips, another stabbed with a bayonet, and a third knocked down with the butt of a musket. The enemy had two men killed, several wounded, and a serjeant of the 33d regiment taken prisoner. They proceeded on their march to Orton Mill, with a design to surprise Major Davis, who commanded a detachment of about 90 men, stationed at that place. In this they failed, as the Major had received the alarm from the guard, and had retired, with his baggage and two small swivels, in very good order, unpursued by the enemy. They have burned the mill, and retreated to their vessels at the fort. Upon the whole, the Generals have very little to boast of, they having got, by this descent, three horses and three cows. We had not a man killed or wounded."

On Monday Captain Tuft, in the colony schooner Defence, returned from a cruise, with a brigantine belonging to New York, that had been a whaling. The same day an English man of war and her tender appeared off, and yesterday morning Captain Turpin, in the colony brigantine Comet, with a large ship, a prize, hove in sight. The man of war had lain at an anchor off the bar all the preceding night, and as soon as the Comet and her prize appeared, weighed and gave chase; the wind being at S. W. and the man of war considerably to leeward, she could not come up with the Comet or her prize, both of which bore down for the bar; but, unfortunately, the tide just then turning, and the prize ship drawing 17 feet water, it was found impracticable to bring her over, she was therefore run aground about 3 miles to the N. E. of Fort Johnson. Captain Tufts had, previous to this, gone down with an intention of affording all the assistance he could to bring off the prize, but likewise run aground, and the tide falling prevented the Comet coming near her. The man of war, taking advantage of these circumstances, sent her tender, full of men, to the prize, which had been abandoned, and set her on fire. She was the St. James, owned by Wilson, and was bound from Jamaica to Bristol, with a very valuable cargo of rum, sugar, &c. all of which

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was entirely lost. A few random shot were exchanged between the man of war and the Defence; the Comet fired some guns at the tender, but, being at a considerable distance, it is supposed, without effect.

The man of war is still in the offing, and this afternoon her tender took a small coasting sloop, thought to be from Winyaw with turpentine.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

CAPTAIN William Chace of Providence, who left Halifax the 27th of April, informs, that he has been treated with great regard and has had several conversations with him (entirely to his satisfaction) that it was the intention of the General to permit himself of the stock upon Antucket and Martha's Vineyard, and to transport it to Long Island, of which he designed to take possession with a body of foot, and to collect all the stock, which might be supplied on the wheat fields, meadows, &c. for the use of the army.

Extract of a letter from LEWISTOWN, June 10.

"The Liverpool still remains in the road, but the Kingfisher is gone to sea.

"June 11. I intended to have sent by land, but the Tories have cut off that communication. Last evening the Kingfisher returned with a brig, Capt. Walker of Wilmington, but before the pirates boarded her our brave Capt. Barry had, in sight of the Kingfisher, taken out some powder and arms. This day a brig came into the road, but cannot learn who she is. You will please to inform the Congress of the proceedings of the Tories at the head of our county, as I think there will be occasion for some troops from upwards to quiet them. They are breaking out in a surprising manner."

IN CONGRESS, June 3, 1776.

RESOLVED, that a flying camp be immediately established, and that it consist of ten thousand men, to make up which number, resolved, that the colony of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish of the militia 6000; Maryland, of their militia 3400; Delaware government, of their's, 600.

That the militia be engaged to the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

That the pay of the militia commence from the day of their marching from home, and that they be allowed one penny a mile, lawful money, in lieu of rations for travelling expenses, and one day's pay for every 20 miles, between home and the general rendezvous, going and returning.

That three provincial Brigadier Generals be employed for the flying camp, two from Pennsylvania, and one from Maryland.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to Assemblies and Conventions of the colonies, requested to supply or furnish militias, by the resolutions of yesterday, to take particular care that the militias come provided with arms, accoutrements, and camp kettles.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW JERSEY, BURLINGTON,

June 14, 1776.

Resolved, that, in the opinion of this Congress, the proclamation of William Franklin, Esq; late Governor of New Jersey, bearing date on the 30th day of May last, in the name of the King of Great Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Assembly to be held on the 20th day of this instant (June) ought not to be obeyed.

Resolved, that, in the opinion of this Congress, the said William Franklin, Esq; by such his proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the resolve of the Continental Congress of the 15th day of May last.

Resolved, that, in the opinion of this Congress, all payments of money on account of salary or otherwise, to the said William Franklin, Esq; as Governor, ought from henceforth to cease; and that the Treasurer or Treasurers of this province shall account for the monies in their hands to this Congress, or to the future legislature of this colony.

By order of Congress.

SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

(A true copy)

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Sec'y.

ANNAPOLIS, June 13.

In CONVENTION, MAY 24, 1776.

Resolved, THAT it is the opinion of this Convention that the Council of Safety of this province, upon the subject of the late intercepted letters to Governor Eden, duly and properly exercised the powers delegated to them.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Convention, that upon the evidence before them of the correspondence which his Excellency Governor Eden has from time to time held with Administration, it does not appear

that such correspondence has been with an unfriendly intent, or calculated to countenance any hostile measure against America.

Whereas by a late intercepted letter from Lord George Germaine, one of the Secretaries of State, to his Excellency the Governor, it appears that a great armament of land and sea forces was in readiness to proceed to the southward (in his Lordship's expressions) in order to attempt the restoration of legal government in that part of America; but in effect to evade and subdue the southern colonies: Which armament was to proceed in the first place to North Carolina, and from thence, either to South Carolina or Virginia, as circumstances of greater or less advantage should point out; if to the latter, it might have very important consequences to this province; and therefore, in the said letter, his Excellency is called on, well to consider of every means by which he may, in conjunction with Lord Dunmore, give facility and assistance to the operations of the said armament: And whereas the Governor must, if he remains in the exercise of the powers of government, fulfil and execute the instruction of Administration, or hazard the displeasure of the King, which cannot be expected he will do: And whereas by act of Assembly of this province, the powers of government, in the absence of the Governor devolve upon the President of the Council; and therefore the Governor's departure cannot occasion a dissolution or suspension of the present established form of government within this province, which this Convention doth not think ought to be changed: Therefore resolved, that it be signified to the Governor, that the public quiet and safety, in the judgment of this Convention, require that he leave this province, and that he is at full liberty to depart peaceably, with his effects.

Resolved, that a committee of five persons be appointed to wait on his Excellency with a copy of the above resolutions, together with the following address, to wit,

To his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Governor of MARYLAND.

May it please your Excellency,

WE are commanded by the Convention to wait upon your Excellency, and to communicate to you the resolutions they have this day entered into; and we are instructed to assure your Excellency that the Convention entertains a favourable sense of your conduct relative to the affairs of America, since the unhappy differences have subsisted between Great Britain and the United Colonies, as far as the same hath come to their knowledge; and of their real wishes for your return to resume the government of this province, whenever we shall happily be restored to peace, and that connection with Great Britain, the interruption and suspension of which have filled the mind of every good man with the deepest regret. From the disposition your Excellency hath manifested to promote the real interest of both countries, the Convention is induced to entertain the warmest hopes and expectations, that upon your arrival in England you will represent the temper and principles of the people of Maryland with the same candour you have hitherto shewn; and that you will exert your endeavours to promote a reconciliation upon terms that may be secure and honourable, both to Great Britain and America.

Extract from the minutes.

G. DUVAL.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 29.

ON Sunday last a man of war and two merchantmen went up to Gwyn's island, from sea. And on Wednesday the Highlanders taken by Captain Barron set out on their march into the back country, under a strong guard.

We are obliged to defer sundry advertisements for want of room, which shall be inserted in our next.

ALBEMARLE, May 12, 1776.

CAME to my House, this Day, TWO MULATTO BOYS about 13 Years of Age, who say they are Twins, their Names Thomas Hill and James Hill, Children of Susanna Hill, a free Woman, who lived at Fredericksburg with one Thomas Mitchell, a Scotch Merchant, and went away with him either to Scotland or Lord Dunmore (as they understand) about two Months and a Half past. They claim Freedom, and say they never were bound to any Person: But as they may be Slaves to Somebody, I have thought it prudent to publish this Advertisement, that their Master (if they have any) may get them again. (ll) JOSEPH WOOLING.

WILLIAM & MARY College, June 21, 1776.

THOSE young Gentlemen who have a Right to their Maintenance in the College, commonly styled Foundationers, are desired to return to the College as soon as possible, unless they choose to have their Places filled up by other Persons.

By Order of the President and Masters.

EMMANUEL JONES, Clerk.

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JUNE 26, 1776.

WHEREAS Disputes have arisen respecting

the Title of the Proprietors of *Transylvania* to the Soil of that Country, and as some short Time will elapse before they may be fully and satisfactorily determined (being anxious to avoid all Cause of Complaint) the said Proprietors earnestly desire that no Person may, in the mean Time, take Possession of any entered or surveyed Lands in the said Country, with Expectation of procuring a Title in Consequence thereof, as such Lands ought, of right, to be granted to the respective Persons in whose Names those Entries were made; and should the absolute Title be adjudged in Favour of the Subscribers on the present Dispute (as they have no Doubt will be the Case) they hereby declare their Intention of granting such Lands, on Application to the proper Claimants, according to the Rules of their Office. And as the Proprietors have hitherto reserved the Lands below *Green River*, and as high up *Cumberland* on both Sides as *Mansker's Lick*, for themselves, until they could lay off a small Quantity therein for their separate Use, they hope that no Person will make Improvement within the said Bounds before such Surveys shall be made, as such Improvement may possibly interfere with choice of some of the Copartners, and consequently not be granted. And as it is unsafe at this Time to settle the Country in small detached Parties, and the alarming Reports with Respect to the hostile Intention of the *Cherokee Indians* on the Frontiers will no Doubt prevent Emigration for some Time to that Country, Care will be taken to cause those Lands to be laid off as soon as conveniently may be; so that, when, from the more pacific Disposition of those People, a Removal to that Country may be thought safe, every Person, on Application to the Books of the Land Office at *Beaufborough*, may be informed of the entered and reserved Lands as aforesaid, and direct their Choice accordingly.

JOHN LUTTRELL.

JAMES HOGG.

DAVID HART.

LEONARD H. BULLOCK.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

THOMAS HART.

NATHANIEL HART.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

WM. JOHNSTON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FREDERICK County, VIRGINIA, June 18, 1776.

RUN away, last Night, from *Marlborough Iron Works*, CHARLES WHITE, an *English* Convict, born in *Rutlandshire*, by Trade a Stocking-Weaver, has been in both the Land and Sea Service, is about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a stout able Fellow, rather square built, has short dark brown Hair, a Pug Nose, high Cheek Bones, and small Eyes; had on a narrow brimmed Felt Hat, a short Fearnought Coat, coarse Country Linen Shirt and Trousers, old Shoes, and Pewter Buckles; but as he is a notorious Villain, he may steal other Clothes, and change his Drefs. It is supposed he has stolen a Mouse-coloured brown Mare about 14 Hands high, 5 Years old, a Blaze down her Face, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a natural Pacer, was barefoot, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock A; also a Hog skin seated Saddle about Half worn, with a Cut in the Seat, and a Snaffle Bridle. Whoever secures the said Runaway, so that I get him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges if brought Home; if with the Mare, Saddle, and Bridle, FIVE POUNDS; and if convicted of the Theft, the above Reward, paid by ISAAC ZANE.

N. B. It is supposed he will make for some Seaport, as he has often been heard to express a Desire to get on Board a Man of War: Therefore all Officers and Soldiers on the Coast Guard are requested to keep a good Look-out for him.

RUN away from the Subscriber in Prince

William, on *Kettle Run*, a Servant Man named JAMES DEVERIX, an *Englishman*, 20 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a round Face, gray Eyes, and crooked Nose, occasioned by a Blow. He had on, when he went away, a Felt Hat, blue Jacket lined with Plaid, an Osnabrug Shirt, coarse Trousers made of Tow, and old Shoes Half soled; he also took with him a light coloured Half worn Jacket. He has some Letters and Marks upon one of his Hands, and upon one of his Thighs, marked with *Indian Ink*. I expect his Design is to enlist under Pretence of being a Friend to the glorious Cause of *America*, but means only to desert when Opportunity serves. Whoever apprehends, and brings Home the said Servant, shall have 5l. Reward, paid by

(11)

WILLIAM WYATT.

RICHMOND TOWN, June 23, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately.

(21)

FRANCIS BAILLEE.

To be SOLD for ready Money, at the Plantation of Mr. HULAPHRE BILLUPS of GLOUCESTER Co. on TUESDAY the 30th of JULY (if fair, otherwise next fair Day)

A VARIETY of very useful GOODS,

amounting to near the Value of two Thousand Pounds, among which are Osnabruks, fine Irish fine and coarse Broad, Variety of Stuffs, Men's and Women's Saddles, two Pieces of black Satin, some Lustrings, a Persian, Silk and worsted Breeches Patterns, Silk and Worsted stockings, Men's fine and coarse Hats, Women's Hats and Bonnets, black Laiting, Cambric, wens, Cloaks and Cardinals, Calicoes, Caces, Spices of all Kinds, men's Shoes, Ivory-handled Knives and Forks, Hard-Ware, Earthen-ware, Writing-Paper, and Indigo.

JOHN GEORGE FOWLER

HANOVER, June 19, 1776

I intend to leave the Colony.

(11)

RICHARD DENNISTOUN

TO BE SOLD

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust, for ready Money, on THURSDAY the 15th of AUGUST next.

ALL the Estate of *John Avoris*, consisting of 371 Acres of LAND. There is on the said Land a Dwelling House 28 by 16, a Kitchen 28 by 18, with other convenient Outhouses, four very likely VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, three BEDS, one DESK, two CHESTS, a Parcel of IRON POTS, PEWTER, and sundry other HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, together with the whole Estate of the said *Avoris*. It will be on the Premises, being in *Surry County*, on *Blackwater Swamp*, about eight Miles from *Cabin Point*, to satisfy a Debt due to the Estate of *William Anderson*, deceased, by

THOMAS CHAPPEL,

JOSEPH FOWLER,

Administrators.

DINWIDDIE, June 22, 1776.

ESSEX Court June 25, 1776.

RUN away from the Subscriber the 22d of

this Instant, an indented Servant Man named THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, born in *England*, by Trade a Bricklayer, a likely well made Man, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, ruddy Complexion, blue Eyes, and fair Hair, which is cut short, though he sometimes wears it tied behind; had on, and carried with him, a coarse dark brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and Brick coloured Duffel Breeches, all trimmed with plain white Metal Buttons; a new Felt Hat, which he usually wore with two Cocks up; two new white Cotton Shirts, a Pair of blue and white Cotton Stockings, Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. He has also with him a Piece of black and white striped Cotton Cloth for a Pair of Trousers, and some old Clothes beside. He is a smooth spoken modest looking Man, not addicted to Liquor, and will endeavour to pass for a free Man, though I am apprehensive he will make for *Gwyn's Island*, as I am told by his Fellow Servants he frequently wished he could get there. I will give 40s. Reward to any Person who will take up and secure the said Servant in any Gaol, so that I may get him again, besides allowing all reasonable Expenses for bringing him home.

(6)

WILLIAM SHEDDEN.

HANOVER Town, June 20, 1776.

I SHALL leave the Colony

All Persons indebted to me for Dealings at this Place are requested to settle their Accounts, and those who have any Demands shall receive Payment on Application. The few Goods on Hand (among which are two Chests of GREEN and one of HYSON TEA) will be sold on reasonable Terms, for ready Money.

ALEX. MAULAY.

To be SOLD at public Auction, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Maj. JOHN BICKERTON, deceased, on FRIDAY the 5th of JULY next, on the Premises,

THE Land and Plantation whereon he formerly lived, in the County of *Hanover*, containing about 600 Acres, with a good Dwelling-House, all convenient Outbuildings and good Orchards. The Land is very rich, and well timbered, situated about four Miles above *Hanover Town*. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaser, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

LEWIS WEBB, Surv. Exec'r.

N. B. Mrs. *Martha Trevin* has Dower in this Land. (511)